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An Unwise Proposition.

At the last meeting of the Park Board Mr. THEODORE W. MYERS urged upon the Commissioners the scheme of opening a new driveway into the Centra Park at Fifty-ninth street and the Seventh avenue. At present a broad side-walk runs from the Eighth avenue to the Fifth, just outside of the Park wall; and a parrow path runs the same distance just within the wall, interrupted by footpaths at Sixth and Seventh avenues, but without Interference of driver or equestrian. At the Seventh avenue, just inside the Park, is a picturesque wooded knoll, around which winds the entrance path, which soon passes under an archway. The scene is ploturesque and charming, the locality safe for children on their way to and from the playgrounds of the Park. What does Mr. Myrns offer to make up for the changes which his plan would necessitate? Instead of a safe path for children and other pedestrians, he would give to a few persons living in the neighborhood who own carriages a short cut to the main drives of the Park. Through a charming and picturesque locality h would drive a carriageway whereon fast bornes would disturb the children and even imperil their lives. The beauty of the southern edge of the Park would b damaged irreparably, with no advantage to the general public in return. Mr. MYERS'S plan should not be accepted by the Park

The New York Populists.

Those sanguine individuals, who advance the specious argument that by adopting Populist crank theories the Democracy can attract to its support the Populist voters of the country, would do well to study the case of New York. In this State the Populist party has been in existence under various designations for twenty years. It is organized in all of our sixty counties. Its voting strength varied, in the Presidential election of 1892, from 28 votes in Hamilton county to 2,366 in New York. The Populista of the State all told, including even those who, under our beneficent electoral system of official ballots, stubs, and numericals, voted the Populist electoral ticket by mistake, numbered 16,429. Last year, stimulated by the fine showing they had made in 1822, and also by the hardness of the times, always favorable to such crank organiza tions, the Populist leaders made a spirited effort to exceed the totals of 1892, and succeeded in securing for the head of their ticket 17,050 votes, a gain of 631. At the same ratio of increase the Populists will poil 17,700 votes in 1894, 18,200 in 1895, 19,100 in 1896, 20,250 in 1897, 21,100 in 1898, 22,300 in 1899, and 23,750 in 1900.

The total vote of this State is about 1.400. 000, and of this total the Populists constitute about 11/2 per cent. These Populists. and their political predecessors, the antimonopolists, greenbackers, labor party, and workingmen's party, have been voting for minority candidates continuously since the close of the civil war. They have never made any real headway, and they are mak ing none now; but undaunted by defeat, and incapable, as would appear, of gaining any proselytes, they continue their agitation and throw away their suffrages on an outside, third-party ticket.

Does any sane citizen suppose that by any , short of an abject surrender of policy and principle, the Democratic party of this State could secure 17,000 or more Populists? Probably not. And what would they amount to, and what difference would they make in the result of any election, if they entered the Democratic party? Not a particle. The only service which the New York Populists can render the Democratic party is to keep out of it.

Lord Ripon and the Lobsters.

The ill feeling between Newfoundland and the mother country over the French shore question is now revived by the demand of the British Colonial Secretary that the island Legislature shall promptly pass an act for the enforcement of the award that may be made in the arbitration agreed upon for that question.

Five years ago a violent dispute broke out as to the relative rights of French and British subjects to erect and maintain lobster-canning factories on the west coast of Newfoundland, commonly known as the French shore. To avert bloodshed and the destruction of property, the British and French Governments intervened, and, in 1890, agreed upon a modus vivendi, under which all factories started on that shore after July 1, 1869, were to be closed, excent that for each one allowed to the subjects of either Government, by joint consent of the commanders of the British and French naval stations there, the subjects of the other should also have the right to establish a factory. Then tribunal of arbitration was appointed to nsider and determine the treaty rights of the two nations upon that shore, its members being Prof. MARTENS, Consul RIVIER and Judge GRAU.

But when that had been accomplished, an obstacle occurred in the proposed settlement. Capt. Sir BALDWIN WALKER, the British naval commander, proceeded to execute the modus vivendi agreement by closing the recently erected British factories on the French shore. The owner of one of these, Mr. JAMES BATED, brought a suit for damages, the result of which was to disclose that there existed no colonial law for carrying out the modus vivendi, while the imperial statute for enforcing the old treaty of Versailles, guaranteeing protection to French fishermen, had been repealed. This was an unexpected and awkward revelation; but the imperial Government, in view of its pledge of faith to France to carry out the modus viscadi agreement, promptly called upon Newfoundland to enact the needed law. The island hesitated, from her conviction that the whole vivendi was an outrage, sacrificing her rights and interests to considerations of European policy in avoiding a conflict between England and The imperial Government quickly declared that unless the law were passed, it would revive its own old statute for enforcing the treaty of Versailles. In this dilemms, since she could not otherwise prevent the reviving of the

treaty sinfute, Newfoundland consented to

make a temporary provision, and also to negotiate about a permanent act.

But this permanent act has never been passed. The Newfoundland Legislature rejected by an overwhelming vote the bill which the Newfoundland delegates to London had drawn up in consultation with the imperial authorities. Lord Ripon, however, now insists on the very provisions, notably the appointment of English judges and the refusal of the compensation demanded by Newfoundland, which had caused the Island to reject the bill drawn up in London. This, then, is the deadlock which the British Government commands the island to break by withdrawing from her position. That demand is the more irritating because, as it turned out, only a minority of Newfoundland's delegates remained in London when the bill was finally drawn up, so that she does not consider herself as fairly bound by their decision.

Back of all this is the fundamental object tion to the modus vivendi agreement itself. Newfoundland resented the permission given to France to erect factories on the west coast pending the arbitration proceedings, as admitting or temporarily admitting a right which had no existence. The root of the controversy is in the treaty of Utrecht, which, while ceding Newfound land to Great Britain, in 1713, retained for the French the right " to catch fish and dry on the island. This was them" concession to the enormous interest of France in her fishery privileges on the American coast, and it was thought to strengthen the possibilities of making peaceful relations permanent. It did not have that effect, and when, seventy years later, in 1783, the treaty of Versailles was struck, and among its provisions was the assignment to France of the coast fishery from Cape St. John on the east coast of Newfoundland, thence north and around by the west to Cape Ray, this arrangement was deciared to be made "in order to pre vent the quarrels that have hitherto arisen.

But why does not that treaty provision of

1783, with its declaration that British subects shall not "interrupt in any manner the fishery of the French on that coast,' settle the present dispute? The reason is that the Newfoundlanders contend that lobsters are not "fish" within the treaty meaning of the word. They say that cod fisheries were then meant, and that lobsters were not fished for at all: that the very terms of the privilege to "take, cut, and dry" show that the crustaces were not in the minds of the makers of the treaty; finally, that in explicitly forbidding the French to erect on the shore "any buildings besides stages made of boards and huts necessary and usual for drying fish," the treaty itself makes unlawful the erection by the French of lobster-canning factories, which are a wholly different sort of structures, belonging to a wholly different industry. On the other hand, they deny the French assertion that their taking and canning of lobsters is a practical interruption of the fishery rights of the French on the coast, as secured to them by the treaty. The cause of the trouble, as it stands, is

thus clear. The imperial Government takes he Newfoundland view of British rights to the west shore under the treaty of Ver sailles, and fully expects to maintain that view before the tribunal of arbitration. Such is its confidence, that it has been willing not only to permit existing French canning factories to remain, pending the arbitration. but to close about threescore rival British factories. But Newfoundland resents the admission that there is any disputed right to arbitrate; she does not consider that there are two sides to the question; above all, she has been indignant at the closing of the industrial estab lishments of her own people on the demand of the French, and perhaps is alarmed at the indication which this concession gives as to the zeal and fidelity of the imperial Government in pushing her claims. She has felt outraged, too, at the coercion exercised by England in requiring distasteful legislation from her, and at the unwilling-

her compensation for her losses. The French shore question is not the only one that has embittered the relations of Newfoundland with the mother country, of late years. She has felt aggrieved at the peremptory check put by England to her negotiations for a saparate commercial treaty with the United States. In this matter she feels that her interests were sacrificed to those of the Dominion, just as in the French shore question she thinks that they are subordinated to the general relations between Great Britain and France. Let Newfoundland look forward with hope to the bright day, perhaps not very far distant, when she shall cast in her lot with the American Union. Then American and not European views and interests will guide her relations with foreign lands.

A Remarkable Ruler.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has abandoned his proposed visit to England, having de cided that it would not be wise to absent himself so long from his country. It is likely, however, that one or two of his sons will go to England, before long, for pleasure and improvement.

It would interest every Western people if such a ruler as ABDUB RAHMAN Khan could have the leisure to visit one of the great Caucasian nations, and gam a more intimate acquaintance with their life, character, and ideas. This ruler is to-day perhaps the most interesting of Oriental potentates, because, though he rules over one of the most exclusive and fanatical nations of the East, he has shown much capacity for assimilating Western ideas of progress and introducing them into his own land. A few years ago no Eastern country seemed more hopelessly stagnant, more completely fettered by conservatism and distrust of all the outside world, than the land of the Afghans. Only fourteen years ago, when YAKUB Khan was Ameer, a British embas sy was massacred in Kabul. Not until last year was it thought possible to send a commission to the capital, with an escort less formidable in proportions than an in vading army. Even to-day all access to the country is denied to private individuals, by Russia on the north and Great Britain on the south, because it is impossible to guarantee their safety.

A remarkable change, however, is in progress. ABDUR RAHMAN has great faith In the mechanical inventions and appliances of the West, and, in spite of their natural suspicion, has won the people of Kabul to his way of thinking. To-day there are workshops and factories in the capital, equipped with European machinery, and native workmen under foreign guidance are turning out a great variety of Western articles used in civil and military life. The sliver and copper coins from the Ameer's mint compare favorably with the coinage of any nation. Five hundred pairs of boots are the daily output of the shoe factory. Furniture, carriages, jewelry, and, in fact, nearly everything the people require, are ngw made in workshops modelled after se of Europe. Sawmills and all serts of wood-working machinery are the talk of the country. England evidently has faith in the Ameer's good intentions, for without any apparent misgivings she has per mitted him to develop gunnisking so that he is able to-day to produce all the improved weapons and ammunition re-

quired for his army. These wonders are the result of six year of indefatigable work, stimulated by all the financial aid required for the young and novel industries; and now the mills and workshops are to be duplicated in other towns of the country, with Jelalabad re ceiving the first attention.

ABDUB RAHMAN rules four million people. Radical innovations in the ideas and habits of a nation require years for thorough assimilation. The Ameer is introducing the externals of Western civilization with remarkable celerity, but it may be long be fore his innovations and influence deeply impress the character of the half-savage and heterogeneous human elements with which he has to deal. At all events he has shown himself a very remarkable man.

In his country, the power of the Ameer de pends largely upon his personal character istics. Since the time of Dost MOHAMMED Afghanistan has not had so strong and firm a hand at the beim as she has to-day. It is doubtless to the Ameer's advantage that England is most friendly and helpful, for she wishes him to be the powerful head of a strong buffer state between the Indian and Russian frontiers. ABDUR RAHMAN has had to contend with disaffection and rebel lion, but he may claim for himself the credit of ruling over a larger Afghanistan than any other Ameer since the middle of the last century.

A Charity that Deserves Well of All

The Working Women's Protective Union In its thirtieth report just published, makes an appeal for assistance that should be heard even among all the cries for help now going up. If the Union is needed by the working women in ordinary years-the figures of its work done show that it ismuch more is it needed now, when injustice may assume the character of self-defence, and cruelty to employees that of kindnes

The society was formed in the autumn of 1863, and in its thirty years of life has investigated 365,000 applications, an average of nearly forty for every working day of its existence; has furnished employment to 53,632 women; and has collected \$57,612, money earned by, but withheld from, working women, free of all cost to them. Besides collecting this amount of money, it has settled 38,000 disputes, out of court. The cost of carrying on this great work is only about \$3,000 a year, to obtain which the Union relies on voluntary aid. Seldom is so much good done so cheaply; officers, directors, counsel, attorney, do their work without pay; the expenditures of the Union are wholly for rent, legal fees, cierical work, and incidental expenses.

The work of the Union is not bounded by the limits of New York city. All working women, except household servants, in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the vicinity of New York, may share its benefits. To more than these, however, the Union has opened the doors of the courts; for, through its influence, a law has been passed imposing triple costs on employers proved in court to have defrauded their women employees, and this

law covers the entire State. The fact that a protective union exists with the means and determination to resist every wrong done to working women, of it self prevents the commission of many such wrongs. It also aids in correcting a greater number of such wrongs which have been committed, and the rendering of free justice to those who, without the Union's existence would be almost helpless.

Some Record-breaking Prices.

Attention has been directed to the fact that prices for wheat, silver, cotton, iron, steel, many textiles, and varieties of other commodities, are lower than for half a century or more; and that while the volproducts exchanged has been ! especially of real and hypothetical grain, the aggregate of values, as compared with that of last year, has shrunken greatly.

These unsatisfactory conditions are not ephemeral, nor the result of occult causes, but relate directly back to influences which have long been operative, yet have been believed to make for concurrent and continued prosperity.

That present economic and industrial conditions result from causes long active, appears from the course of prices for products of necessary daily and universal consump tion. All forms of swine products are higher than in any year of the last five except last year, when prices were advanced unnaturally by manipulations at Chicago. Butter maintains its price though competing with increasing quantities of cheap substitutes; and the price for coffee has for a long period shown a steady trend upward, despite fluctuations resulting from varying climatic conditions in the regions of produc tion, and from operations upon the exchange. On the other hand, the price for wheat is the lowest in nearly a century, and cattle are exceedingly cheap, although the better class of animals bring a higher

price than in some recent years. These dissimilar trends in the direction of prices for indispensable articles of nearly universal consumption, result primarily from no disturbance of monetary conditions, nor yet from a fear of legislation affeeting commercial relations, for the article relatively the cheapest, as well as the least dispensable, has suffered the most steadily in price; nor can these different trends of price be due to the fact that the countries using a silver standard have, alone, been able to flood the world's markets with cheap wheat. They plainly result from the fact that the supply of butter has not increased as rapidly as home requirements; the production of coffee has lagged in the rear of the world's augmenting consumption, and the world's supply of swine has, relatively to the consuming populations, diminished II per cent. within four years; while the bread-cating world's supply of wheat has, for eleven years out of the last twelve, been in excess of the requirements, in ratios varying from 11 per cent, in the 1882-83 harvest year, to 17 per cent. after the harvesting of the great crop grown in 1884, and by as much as 6.4 per cent. in 1892-93, and more than 2 per cent in 1893-94. Only in one year of the twelve (1890-91) was the supply no greater than the year's requirements; and as a result of that parity of supplies and requirements the average year's price advanced 22 cents a bushel.

The continued excess of supplies during so long a period does not imply that each crop of the series, or even of a majority of them, equalled each particular year's requirements; but simply shows that the season's product, when supplemented by rumainders from previous harvests, exseded in the aggregate the year's needs in the measure stated. There were great accumulations of wheat from the crops harwested in 1862, 1864, and 1867, the whole of

which were not dissipated by increasing demands and lessened yields, until 1890-91. After the harvest of 1884 the accumulations exceeded \$10,000,000 bushels. When the last of this great store vanished, after the harvesting of a deficient world-crop in 1890. and there seemed to be a fair prospect that prices would again advance to a permanently remunerative level, consumers and producers were astounded by the abundance garnered from the American fields. This enormous crop being supplemented by one nearly as large in 1892, dealers, consumers, and the tyros who evolve so much of current market comment, have come to believe that there can never again be price-making scarcity, or higher prices for farm products, forgetting that in 1889-90 the prices for corn and swine, in the farm markets, were as much below those now current as the price for wheat is now below the prices of eight and ten years ago; that the prices for both corn and swine speedily rose from the lowest level upon a change in the relations of supply and demand: and that the price for wheat is subject to the law which gov erns prices for corn and swine.

Present prices for wheat relate directly to the ploughing of too many acres in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys between 1870 and 1885, as did the 1889-90 prices for corn and swine; but the corn lands were first completely occupied, and the corn fields have contracted more than those de voted to wheat.

The reversal of conditions, resulting from a too rapid expansion of the cultivated area by a great increase of population and an enforced cessation of acreage increase which has already obtained, will, within one, two, or three years at most, probably cause the price for wheat to rise as much above the present level as prices for corn and swine are now above those of four years ago. In both cases the low price resulted from the same cause; and the ad vance in the price for wheat will be due to just such changes in the relations of supply and demand as have advanced prices for corn and pork. To-day pig feeding is the most lucrative branch of husbandry, unless It be the making of the better qualities of dairy products, for which the demand ex-

eeds the supply.

Cotton, like wheat, is low in price because of redundant supplies; not because the world uses any less cotton. The crops har vested in 1890, 1891, and 1892 exceeded those of the preceding three years by some 4,000,000 bales, or 19 per cent., while three years' increase of consumption did not exceed, if it equalled, 9 per cent. Result: a great increase of reserves and much lower prices. This, in turn, destroyed a great part of the power of the cotton grower to purchase cotton goods and other commodities; and this again, by affording less employment, lessened the purchasing power of the mill operative for the products of his own labor and the labor of others. Thus the vicious circle of decreasing employment, reduced revenues; and consequent loss of purchas ing power constantly widened. These con ditions have been intensified first, by money stringency, partly if not wholly due to the same causes; and, later, by a hesi tancy on the part of manufacturers and dealers to accumulate stocks while Congress was debating fiscal policies that might disturb the values of all manufactures and imports.

Whatever auxiliary causes may have bee in operation, the impulse was given to an economic movement that has been directly productive of these results, when acres in excess of the current or approximate requirements of the world were put under cultivation between 1870 and 1885: 80 per cent. of such acreage additions being in the United States.

The causes resulting in the fall of the price for silver are less obvious, and are obscured by fiscal and political conditions the operation of which remain and may still remain a matter of controversy The practical disuse of silver money by so many Western nations has largely diminished the demand for the metal for coinage; yet it is a fact that the East has absorbed increasing quanhowever, about silver's fall in price, one about which there can be no question. is that the production of the metal has, since 1881, increased more than six times as fast as have the populations using silver money in any form; and it is not improbable that this disproportionate increase of silver and of the users of silver has had much to do with the metal's loss of purchasing power. Much stress is laid upon the decline in

the prices for iron and steel, and there is no doubt that this decline has been both uncomfortably and unconformably rapid, for other conditions have not been such as to leave those engaged in production, in either a contented or a prosperous condition. The rapidity of this fall, and probably much of its measure, is traceable directly to that period when the yearly reduction of ten million new acres to cultivation gave an exhilarating stimulus to rallway and town building and all related industries. This resulted in the development of great numbers of coal and iron mines, and the con struction of industrial plants capable of supplying the enormous demand for manufactures of wool, metals, and fibre, that followed from the remunerative employ ment of great masses of labor and capi tal in building and in industrial and agricultural enterprises. These plants possessed such immense productive pow ers that only the continuation of railway and town building, and the construction of industrial plants, and the opening of new farms upon a like or increasing scale, could afford full employment for those already in existence. When rallway construction was most active, fully 800,000 men were employed in it and in providing the needed equipment, of which a large part was iron and steel; but when the yearly additions to the mileage fell to a sixth or a seventh of the maxfmum, 80 to 85 per cent. of this great force was obliged to seek employment in competition with those engaged in other vocations where labor-saving devices were constantly increasing the productive power of each operative, and reducing the labor required to produce a given quantity of commodities; and many of the men no longer required in railway construction were condemned to partial idleness, and were thus deprived of at least a part of their power to purchase of the products of others.

Moreover, the price for iron as well as prices for other metals, when not maintained by agreements to restrict production has steadily fallen because of improved proceases and facilities for mining and reducing ores. On the Mesaba range are beds of exceedingly rich ores so accessible and so soft that they are readily mined and loaded directly upon the cars by the use of the steam shovel; and here forty men with such appliances, working beds that range from 40 to 200 feet in thickness, are able to turn out as much ore as has heretofore been produced in the lake regions by the labor of 2,000 men, a reduction of at least 80 per cent in the cost of ore production. use of the Messha ores will throw out of employment \$6 per cent. of the men now

engaged in mining ores for which those of Mesaba can be substituted, and this will result in still further lessening the price for fron and in forcing a great part of the miners to seek employment in vocations now overmanned.

Woollens have fallen in price by reason of relatively increased production; lessened cost of raw wool: the reconversion of worn woollen garments and rags into fabrics; the progressive use of various fibres as admixtures; and the greatly lessened cost of production by the use of improved processes that have markedly increased the productive power of a given number of operatives, thereby lessening their relative numbers and reducing the wage cost of a specific quantity of goods. Moreover, prices have been affected by the greatly diminished purchasing power of the farmer, which has curtailed consumption and thrown operatives out of employ ment; and this, in turn, has still further leesened demand by reducing the aggregate purchasing power of so great a body of people as the wage earners. It is obvious that the farmer who sails his fine wools at the current price of 22 cents a pound, cannot buy as many woollens as a few years ago when such wool sold for 48 cents a pound, even if woollen fabrics have, in the mean time, declined 30 per cent. as against a decline of 55 per cent, in the price for wool,

The conditions producing ever-widening circles of lessened purchasing power, that now include all the population but the small fraction who are very wealthy or have fixed incomes, had their inception in reductions of prices for agricultural staples. that have been out of all proportion to the savings effected in farm production. Permanent relief can come only from conditions that will restore the lost purchasing power of that two-fifths of the population finding homes and employment upon the land. Such restoration will be immediately followed by an increase of employment and purchasing power for the fabricants and laborers now wholly or partially idle.

The farmer does not lack employment. What he lacks is fair remuneration for the labor and capital devoted to farm production.

Even partial restoration of the destred conditions can come only from the operation of such natural laws as have advanced prices for corn and swine from an unprofitable to a remunerative level. In such restorative processes, time and a resulting increase of population are essential factors; although a temporary settlement of the tariff question might increase activity by giving manufacturers a reasonable as surance that prices for their products could not be immediately disturbed by further changes in the revenue laws; and there ought to be months of activity in making good the diminished production of the last twelve months.

It appears that the basic industry is still just as potent an economic factor as 1,700 years ago when the statesman who founded the second great Persian monarchy said There can be no power without an army; no army without money, and no money without prosperous agriculture."

By what authority does President CLEVE LAND take a public vessel of the United States

The Government receipts from customs duties since June 30, 1893, have fallen to \$92,-000,000 from \$138,000,000 during the corre sponding period a year ago; and a deficit is the condition which now confronts us. This is anti-Democratic. In 1835, when ANDREW Jackson was President, there was a balance of \$26,000,000 in the Treasury at the end of the year; the whole national debt of the United States was only \$37,000, the year's interest upon it was \$328.20; and the receipts from customs, with no income tax, were \$2,000,000 in excess of the entire Federal expenses.

Gen. Nelson A. Milles will be welcome here when he comes to take command of the Department of the East. He is among the handsomest, as he is one of the gallantest, of the high officers of our regular army. He is a man of courtly manners, brilliant parts, and scholarly acquirements. He had a splendid rendered first-rate service to his country while dealing with the Indians of the far West. He is not quite so tall, nor is he so massive, as was the late Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT; but his ap pearance and bearing remind us of those of that distinguished soldier in his prime. As young man during the war. MILES was slender, lithe, living-eyed, and always on the slert On horseback he is a striking figure, whether his steed canters or is on the gallop.

Gen. O. O. Howard, the present commander of the Department of the East, the date of whose retirement is in this year, is a soldier o gravity, a very sedate man, who does not es teem the lighter ways of the world, a religious exhorter, whese chief delight is to address Church meetings. He is an able, a faithful and a judicious Major-General, with an honor able war record. He has performed well his duties at Governor's Island, and is entitled to the repose that he will enjoy in retirement fo

We do not suppose that Gen. MILES is dis pleased over the prospect of his transfer from Chicago to New York.

While Governor O'FERRALL of Virginia has been fastening his mind to the oyster beds the following correspondence has been going or between the Hon. NAT MATTHEWS of Lunenburg and the Legislature, and Mrs. Nat:

"My Dean Hossand: I see that the Governor has vetoed one of your bills. Is it any reflection on you "My Dean Wire The veto is no reflection on me a off. The boys, however, say it is a fearful reflection us the Gevernor.

The only consolation is that the Governor must have used the most elegant and even palatial language in writing his veto.

The unbridled priest, McGLYNN, has the full right, as a citizen, to preach in Protestant churches every Sunday of the year, and take up collections for his benefit after the sermon But there are many Protestants unable to understand how a priest who, after undergoing discipline for disobedience, has solemnly renewed his yows of allegiance to the Church of Rome and its laws, can go about preaching in Methodist, Unitarian, Congregationalist, and other churches, and at revival camp meetings. McGLYNN seems to be a very shifty kind of chap. He cannot have two tengues, for the Church of Home does not permit its priests to awa two.

Monsieur Blondin's name goes on the list of athletic chaps of middle age. On his seventieth birthday he walked the tight rope, carrying one of his children, a hundred-and-fifty pounder. Monsieur BLONDIN is enjoying his usual health, and doesn't expect to reach the end of his rope for thirty years yet.

The report that a man named Gross has failed to get an appointment in the mint at Philadelphia because it was discovered that he writes poetry, must stir up the rage of a mighty host of American poets. President CLEVELAND, as we are informed by the Globe-Democrat, "turned down" Gnoss as soon as he got evidence of the truth of the charge against him. Here is a crisis for the poetical hustlers. There are two things they can do. They can organize a poetry party, which would certainly be of immense strength if all the posts joined it, strong enough anyhow to overthrow this rose administration. Or, they can hold an American Poetry Convention in Madisor Square Garden, and make speeches that will seare the monotonous functionary in the White Hause, so that he will change his policy

toward the poets, and give proof of the change by appointing Mr. Gross to a place in the Philadelphia mint. We are not familiar with Brother Gnom's compositions: but that's no matter; he has been excluded from office behe writes poetry. We are disposed to believe that a Poster Convention is the thing for the crisis. The police force might be able to maintain order in it, if they were allowed to carry their long clubs.

The State Aid Democracy suffers from superfluity of generals. It is deficient in common soldiers. It furnishes one of the cases which contradict Websten's saying that there is always room at the top.

It seems wrong for Farmer Surry, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas in 18872, to take himself out of politics, but he has taken himself out. In doing so, however, he has given a tip to history As my brilllant young friend, Camobolus FINCH of Lawrence, says," Farmer Smith, "the campaign of 1892 was the grandest battle for free government since the war of independence, and will go down to history as the most dauntless and superb fight ever waged in American politics." Thus Farmer SMITH will be a monument in the history of politics in Kansas.

If the Omaha Bee can prove the truth of its allegation that "the cesspool of Wroming politics has become dirtier than ever." since the women there obtained the right to vote at all elections, some of the people hereabout will have to roost low when making predictions that the politics of this State will be fled, elevated, beautifled, and glorifled by the adoption of female suffrage.

It will be remembered that Coxxx of Massillon, the celebrated Buckeye paranolac, has decided to lead an army of 10,000 unem ployed Americans to Washington, May 1, and ask for legislation for the benefit of the people. All efforts to employ Coxer have failed. He is bound to be unemployed, but he is not above taking free passes if he can get them.

Mr. CHARLES DENNIS, one of the leading poets of Ohio, has burst into spiendld song over the loss of the Kearsarge. What we par ticularly admire in Mr. DENNIS's dithyrambs Is his freshness and originality of rhyme. We ean't think of any other American bard who would have the independence and originality to rhyme "tar" with "war."

We record with joy the fact that the glorious old Arkansaw county of Yell has declared in favor of primary Senatorial elections. Yell county has spoken, and Arkansas and the rest f the country will obey.

CLEVELAND AND CONGRESS. How It Stands at the Close of Hts Pirst Year.

Washington, March 3 .- The backbone of the dministration, and Mr. Cleveland in particular, is as absolutely broken regarding the Wilson bill as the Policy of Infamy. The Demoeratic revolt in the Senate has gone to this extent, and there will be no step backward. The Democratic Senators in revolt command the situation. A bill having the name of the Wilson bill may be passed, but not the bill for whose passage Mr. Cleveland left orders when he departed for the Dismal Swamp. The victory Representative Bland achieved

about the same hour in the House of Representatives was not a less noteworthy defeat of the Administration than this overthrow of Cleveland in the Senate on the tariff question On the three positions wherein Mr. Cleveland had intrenched himself, namely, the olicy of Infamy, the Wilson bill as it passed the House and the silver question. been routed after a regular hand-to-hand fight. He was routed in a Democratic caucus enators on the Wilson bill. The bill for which he has proclaimed himself cannot pass may fall in or out with what the Senate does, but that body will act independent of him. In both branches of Congress therefore, the Administration has been set at defiance on three radical questions. This has become true before its first year of existence is over. The Democratic Senators who have brought about this as to the Wilson bill will not worry whether Mr. Cleveland will "come down" to them or not. Of the number Senator Hill is

probably the most conspicuous. Without their ooperation no Wilson bill, or other tariff bill, will pass the Senate. How absolutely the tables have been turned. who now commands the situation, how totally in both branches of Congress from what it was at the extra session, when he builted through the Silver Repeal bill-these are points that need not be expatiated upon

The future, as it seemed to be at the extra session, is now not his to command regardless of the Democrats of Congress. There is not now, nor will there be at any time harmony among Democrats according to Cleveland. That gospel has been exploded and the truer one of harmony according to Democracy has taken its place.

The ultimate fate of the tariff question is in greater doubt than ever. Whatever it finally e, whether a bill of one kind or another is passed, the Administration has failed utterly to carry its points. Mr. Cleveland no longer imperiously dictates what Congress shall or

Thus ends the first year of his second administration.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I heard a lady say of a man the other evening that he was "so homely that he was rather attrac tive." What I would like to know is, De women like homely men? for if they do I feel that there is some hope for me. Howely. NEW YORK, March 2.

The Great Man of the Day Writes His A. knowledgments to The Sun.

To the Editon of The Sex-Ser. Having received ne the district of Minnesota. I hasten to rip a patch from my birth bark pants and acknowledge my obligations for your kindly mention of my finess for the place and to assure you that when the Senators read it is The Ses they saw 'twas so. I wish also to express t deferred regards of my distinguished ancestor, the Venerable Seds, who wore no pants, and whose cell bate life doesn't seem to have prevented Democrats from descending. Sincerely. Januar Beng

A Democrat not yet in bond.

P. S.—The scalp crop on Wartneck Crask is being carefully harvested on anow abons.

Janua Towin, Minn., March L.

Mr. Cleveland Rewards a Traiter,

To the Entres or Tax Non-Ser: The Washington despatches state that the President has appointed a Postmanter at linvana, N. Y., Frank Doubtitle.
The gentiaman is one of the few Mugwumps in
Sausyier county, and in the siection hast fall he sup
ported the Republican Senaturial ticket, the Damo ported the Republican neuronian organization man cratic candidate being a regular organization man retraction amountingest in the birthplace and former home This appointment in the birthplace and former home of Senatur Hill can be construed only as another one of the many insults which the armior Senator from this State has received from the Administration during the past year

It is an appointment utterly distantaful to the Demo A SCHUTISH COURTY DEMOCRAL MARGE Z. LOVA.

Against English Pirates.

To run Eurron or Tue Sun-Sir: I write funny things for the public prints, that is, they are found enough to he stoich by English prints Angliciard, and used as griginal. Settings they get back to America and American papers, in their simple honesty and observed labed belief in all that is English, republish them, giving credit to the Englishmen. Is that fair to home talent? Is it copyrighteous? Isn't is an inducament for exchange editors of American newspapers to at quoting anything funny from English papers, knowing that if it is funny enough to attracts their attention it can't be English! If not English, than american and if American stoles. The Lerd knows American papers do atsailing enough, without having to go abroad for and here ist me say, after a long and careful acquaint-ance with Ton Sey. I have never seen an article in it from its exchanges which was not duly credited. A. TATLOR WOR.

A stubborn cough that will not yield to ordinary pamedies may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Experiorant, as efficacious medicine in broughtst and palmanary discretaria-aid.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The opening reception of the Metropolitae Club was the great social event of Tuesday, Fifth avenue was gay with equipages and smartly dressed women, before whom extended the wide stretch of the Park white with newly fallen snow and glittering with leicles. A vast concourse of people passed through the iron gates of the new club house into the courtyard, which is not unlike a Pompetian alrian in size and shape, and thence into the vestibule which ushers the visitor into the startingly imposing entrance hall. Marble and bronze, vastness and lavishness of expenditure, are the leading features that impress the mind at the first glance, coupled with a mysterious loubt as to whether one is in Venice or New York, in a club house for the shelter and accommodation of descendants of Washington and of Jefferson or in a European palace. A triffing flavor of the American botel in the richness of decoration and general newness of furnishings brought one back, however, from the suspicion of a foreign element, and a glimpse through the windows of familiar roadways obstructed by piles of very dirty snow. through which floundered broken-down stage horses, dissinated entirely the Arabian Nights delusion of having suddenly awakened in balls of Oriental aplendor. In a building so beautiful and chaste in its

external architecture, so replete with comforts and conveniences most artistically provided for, faultfluding expands to the dimensions o a crime, and yet one cannot help wishing the entrance to the building was more dignified; that the freecoed collings had been a little less showy, and the gorgeousness of ornamentation somewhat toned down. There is poetical justice, of course, in the idea of the sovereign people of a great republic being housed and fed in the style and after the manner of erowned heads, and every individual has a right to surround himself in his own house with all the luxury that money can buy; bu the public exhibition of such expenditure and display is incongruous and unsuited to the nation and the times. The idea which has prevailed from the outset, that the Metropolitan was to be an exclusive club, with a limited membership, representing wealth and position, is quite disposed of by its vastness and the immense outlay that will be necessary to run it. There are already : 00 members, and we have not heard that the list is closed. As a consequence, cliques, and sets will naturally spring up, and there seems out a small provision made in the building for personal companionship, or solitude a deur, or even a guaire, for a quiet game of whist, so dear to the hearts of the elderlies. One thing seems pretty certain, that the new club is not likely to clash with the older ones, and, as the spring advances, the windows of the Union will still present their circle of time-worn respectability, the Enlekerbocker its incoming and outgoing stream of well-groomed well valeted. must be admitted, well-looking youth and middle age, and the Union League its bristling array of politicians.

With the exception of the Metropolitan Club reception and several dinner parties, there have been no important entertainments during the last week. Mrs. Henry G. Marquand gave a reception with some very good music on Tuesday evening. The music was in a certain sense superfluous, however, as a signt of Mrs. Marquand's collection of pictures, curios. and bric-a-brac more than repaid their friends for what is still somewhat of a pilgrimage to

Sixty-eighth street. Young people's dinners of late have laid aside the formality and splendor of winter banquets, and here fashion veritably romps and frolies. Last week at Mrs. Sturvesant Fish's games were played when the repast was ended, and the company united in an effort to tie, blindfolded, a red craval around the neck of a lay figure, painted and prepared for the occasion. No end of fun resulted, as forfeits were exacted for failures.

A Krenchman just returned from abroad, where he has been visiting at several English country houses, remarked recently upon the greater inventive powers of American hostesses over their transatiantic cousins in providing amusement for their guests. "The favorite game in England this winter." he said, "has been the resurrection of photographs of great ladies in their infancy and childhood, which are passed around a circle of men, and the one whose keenness in discerning likenesses enables him to recognize the greatest number of full-grown beauties in the counter'e's presentments of their early years handsome prize. I could find no 'pour rire' and no 'comme c'est orde' in that." continued the lively foreigner. "and a paris of Americans would never have played it twice reversed is the standing of Mr. Cleveland They would have found something to take its place that would be more entertaining

However backward may be the revival of trade in some directions this spring, costumers and fancy dress manufacturers are likely to have a harvest. The series of twe ve tableaux to be given at the Manhattan Athletic Club Theatre, on the evening of Easter Tuesday, will bring into requisition the services of an endless number of print sellers, costume designers, wig makers, and hair dress. ers. The tableaux are intended to reproduce some of the masterpleces of the French school of painting during the eighteenth century, beginning with the reign of Louis XIV. and ending with the Restoration. In this period will be included the sumptuous velvets and embroideries of the time of the Grand Monarque, with curling, full-bottomed for the men and lavishness of jewels, r.bbons. and flowers in the coiffure of the women, the hoops, patches, and powder of Louis XV.'s and XVL's reigns, with an occasional relapse to the simple fichu and cotton Pompadour gown of Marie Antoinette, ending with a startling transition to the short waists and sount skirts of the Empire and Josephine. Mrs. William Jav. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Clews, and Mrs. Lowery are the ladies who have assumed the rather onerous task of getting up these tableaux, and to whom Mesers. Forter and Munz.g will lead their valuable and ever-ready aid. A costume ball is also announced for Tuxedo during Faster week, and the ladies of Westchester and the Country Club will have, on the

10th of April, an exhibition of tableaux for the benefit of the poor in their neighborhood. A concert is to take place after Easter, of course for charity, under the patronage of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, for which Melbs, Ancona, and others of the Metropolitan troups have volunteered their services. Mrs. Wilmerding's personal magnetism, as well as her untiring

efforts in a good cause, insure success to al-

most everything that she undertakes. There seems always to be some one date selected by Easter brides for their wedding celebrations. This year, Saturday, April 14, appears to be the favorite, as it has been chosen by Miss Mary Walker. Miss Minturn, and also by Miss Marie Sterling of Baltimore, Miss Katharine Minturn's marriage is to take place in Grace Church, and her bridesmalds will be Miss Malvina Appleton, Miss Minturn, Miss Shelton, and Miss Slade. Miss Edith Kip. whose engagement to Mr. McCreary has only

18th of April, also in Grace Church. It will be quite a relief to many people when Prince Andre Poniatowski and Prince Isenbers von Birstein have each secured a well-dowered bride and returned to the country of their birth and their aristocratic traditions. The course of their true love has been so much the reverse of smooth that there will be a waving of flags when their success is finally announced.

just been ansounced, will be married on the

It is one thing to be rich and another to know how to spend one's money. In this respect the descendants of the late Comp Vanderbilt have certainly a talent of their own. Not only do they dispense their millions generously and judicously for the good of others, but ther plan and execute the most delightful excursions for their own enjoyment. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, who sail for fighralter on the 17th, will be met there by the steam yacht Roxana, in which they will visit all the ports of the Mediterranean, going from Cairo to Greece and thence to the Holy Land. On their return they will journey overland to Russis and spend a few weeks in Lendon and Parts. Mr. George W. Vanderbilt and Mr. Bar-ker will be of their parts.